C., an increase in viscosity correlates with a reduction in migration distance.

The above data further indicates that an increase in concentration of polymer alone without a corresponding increase in viscosity does not provide for reduced migration distances. For example, in Table II, the first and last compositions have approximately equal viscosities but the last composition has a 10 fold higher concentration of polymer. Nevertheless, the latter composition does not reduce the migration distance as compared to the first composition.

Example 5

The purpose of this example is to still further demonstrate that reduced migration of the formed precipitate can be achieved by increasing the viscosity of the composition. The procedures used in this example were similar to those of Example 4.

The results of this test are set forth in Table IV below:

TABLE IV

| Polymer | Concentration (wght. %) | Viscosity (cSt at 40° C.) | Average Migration Distance (in mm)$^2$ | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EVOH-3 | 4.6 | 18 | 33.2 | 6.18 |
| EVOH | 6.2 | 34 | 28.2 | 4.15 |
| EVOH | 9.2 | 90 | 24.2 | 4.92 |
| EVOH | 12.3 | 200 | 24.6 | 3.44 |
| EVOH | 15.4 | 500 | 23.2 | 2.59 |
| EVOH | 23.1 | 2500 | 20.0 | 2.92 |

From the foregoing description, various modifications and changes in the above described methods will occur to those skilled in the art. All such modifications coming within the scope of the appended claims are intended to be included therein.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A composition capable of embolizing an aneurysm at a vascular site comprising:

(a) a biocompatible polymer at a concentration of from about 12 to about 50 weight percent based on the total weight of the composition;

(b) a biocompatible contrast agent wherein a sufficient amount of said contrast agent is employed in said composition to effect visualization in vivo; and

(c) a biocompatible solvent which solubilizes said biocompatible polymer wherein sufficient amounts of said polymer are employed in said composition such that, upon delivery to a vascular site, a polymer precipitate forms which embolizes said vascular site; and further wherein the biocompatible polymer has a molecular weight and/or concentration sufficient to impart to the composition a viscosity of at least about 150 cSt at 40° C.

**2**. A composition capable of embolizing an aneurysm at a vascular site comprising:

(a) a biocompatible polymer at a concentration of from about 12 to about 50 weight percent;

(b) a biocompatible contrast agent at a concentration of from about 10 to about 40 weight percent; and

(c) a biocompatible solvent from about 10 to 88 weight percent wherein the weight percents of the biocompatible polymer, contrast agent and biocompatible solvent are based on the total weight of the composition; and further wherein the biocompatible polymer has a molecular weight and/or concentration sufficient to impart to the composition a viscosity of at least about 150 cSt at 40° C.

**3**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2**, wherein said composition has a viscosity of at least about 200 cSt at 40° C.

**4**. The composition according to claim **3**, wherein said composition has a viscosity of at least about 500 cSt at 40° C.

**5**. The composition according to claim **4**, wherein said composition has a viscosity of from about 500 to 5,000 cSt at 40° C.

**6**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2** wherein said composition has a migration distance of less than 25 mm.

**7**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2** wherein said biocompatible solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethyl lactate, dimethylsulfoxide, ethanol and acetone.

**8**. The composition according to claim **7** wherein said biocompatible solvent is dimethylsulfoxide.

**9**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2** wherein said contrast agent is a water insoluble contrast agent.

**10**. The composition according to claim **9** wherein said water insoluble contrast agent is selected from the group consisting of tantalum, tantalum oxide, tungsten and barium sulfate.

**11**. The composition according to claim **10** wherein said contrast agent is tantalum.

**12**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2** wherein said contrast agent is a water soluble contrast agent.

**13**. The composition according to claim **1** or claim **2** wherein said biocompatible polymer is a non-biodegradable, biocompatible polymer.

**14**. The composition according to claim **13** wherein said non-biodegradable, biocompatible polymer is selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetates, ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymers, hydrogels, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinylacetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, nitrocellulose, copolymers of urethane/carbonate, copolymers of styrene/maleic acid, and mixtures thereof.

**15**. The composition according to claim **14** wherein said biocompatible polymer is an ethylene and vinyl alcohol copolymer.

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